

NICARAGUA RECOGNIZED.

HER SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE MOSQUITO
RESERVATION DECLARED COMPLETE.

THE ADMINISTRATION REVERSES FORMER INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TREATY OF MANAGUA—ENGLAND ALSO SAID TO HAVE DESERTED CHIEF CLARENCE AND THE INDIANS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 26.—Definite information comes from London that the British government has reversed its former interpretation of the 1858 treaty between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Managua region. The new interpretation states that the British have deserted Chief Clarence and the Indians, who were previously under British protection.

The Nicaraguan policy of the Administration was obtained from an official source today by a representative of The Tribune. For some time there has been much speculation on the subject, and recent advices from Bluefields, and the present mission to London of General Modesto Barrios, the Nicaraguan Special Commissioner, have aroused fresh interest here. Briefly expressed, the recognition of the complete sovereignty of Nicaragua in the Mosquito Reservation is the policy which has been agreed upon. Neither Chief Clarence, nor his successors, in any event, is regarded as having any authority or rights separate from or independent of National control. Nicaragua is considered the only true power in the strip, and the sole source of government there. With her all relations concerning American interests in the reservation are to be had, and Clarence and his advisers are to be treated as purely local authorities, subordinate to and under the constant restriction of Nicaragua in all matters.

For acts of omission or commission with respect to Americans and their interests in the strip, Nicaragua is to be held responsible. Contracts and concessions now in force with Americans in the reservation are to be upheld, and the Nicaraguan Government is expected to treat them the same to and in such a manner as may be necessary to their maintenance. To the greatest extent consistent with international courtesy Nicaragua is to be urged to sanction by law or proclamation the freedom of religion which now obtains in the reservation. An effort will also

made to induce Nicaragua to give a guarantee that no excessive or unusual taxes will be levied on the American reservation. **NICARAGUA TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE**

Relative to the grants and concessions now being held by Americans in the reservation, Nicaragua has been informed that this country regards the American claims as binding on the National Government. The American Government is considered in each instance as a contract, and the American Government is not bound to speak, voidable, but not void, under the new arrangement. They are to be kept in force, except when, by mutual agreement, they become no longer operative. Whenever, for any reason, a concession is withdrawn by Nicaragua without the consent of the party holding the concession, a suitable indemnity is to be provided. On this point the Administration is said to be firm, and should cases arise where injustice is done to Americans on the reservation, vigorous demands are to be made upon Nicaragua to right the wrong.

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Washington, Aug. 26.—Definite information comes from London that the British government has reversed its former interpretation of the 1858 treaty between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Managua region. The new interpretation, it is said, will be announced in a few days. The reversal is expected to have significant implications for the ongoing dispute over the territory, particularly regarding the claims of the United States and the interests of the local Indian population. The British government's position has been a subject of intense diplomatic and public scrutiny since the treaty was signed.

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Relative to the grants and concessions now held by Americans in the reservation, Nicaragua has been informed that this country regards the American claims as binding on the National Government. The American claims are considered in each instance as a contract, and are not subject to be annulled or modified to speak, voidable, but not void, under the new arrangement. They are to be kept in force, except when, by mutual agreement, they become no longer operative. Whenever, for any reason, a concession is withdrawn by Nicaragua without the consent of the party holding the concession, a suitable indemnity is to be provided. On this point the Administration is said to be firm, and should cases arise where injustice is done to Americans on the reservation, vigorous demands are to be made upon Nicaragua to right the wrong.

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The Tribune's informant said to-day that whereas every doubt may have heretofore existed in the minds of the President and Secretary Gresham as to the wisest solution of the Nicaraguan question, the policy indicated above would be rigorously followed. The informant said that the President and Government in the Mosquito strip was weak and irresponsible; and that the proper, permanent protection of American interests in that quarter demanded that Nicaraguan authority should be recognized as the only legitimate authority in the country. The informant said that the United States Government was antagonistic to the United States in Nicaragua, The Tribune's informant said. American interests would be on a firmer basis, and the country's prestige in the Republic would be made greater. Nicaragua's recognition of her contention that Great Britain has no rights of interference in the

Mosquito Reservation, and the canal is showing their appreciation of the project by sending a friendly message to the United States. Her gratitude to the United States is expressed in the fact that the canal will be of great value in view of the fact that the United States is planning to construct a canal through her country for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

GRESHAM FAVORS THE CANAL

Asked as to whether the President and Secretary Gresham favored the building of the canal, the speaker said that he was not familiar with the views of the President, but that he was familiar with the views of Mr. Cleveland on the subject, but that he was not familiar with the views of the Secretary. He said that the project as one of the most important to the country, which in turn would certainly be carried out.

Minister Baker, Captain Sumner, of the Columbia, and Commander O'Neil, of the Marquette, have been informed of the project, and the fact is probably due to the fact that the project is of great importance to the naval officers who are present.

local affairs of Bluefields. It is said by State Department officials that the United States is not particularly interested in maintaining Clarendon in power, and that Nicaragua, under certain conditions, would have the right to arrest and bring to trial all persons, whatever their nationality, who are guilty of an autonomous action. It is not outside the probabilities that the English Vice-Consul, E. D. Hatcher, may also have shown too strong sympathy with Clarendon.

It was also learned to-day that to the American Consulate recently visiting Washington as representatives of the colony at Bluefields, it was explained that the Administration, while willing to protect their interests so far as this did not conflict with Nicaraguan soverainty, would not interfere with this country in carrying out its policy where the authority of Chief Clarendon and the local government of Bluefields was alone in question.

Another point of interest in the State Department was the inauguration of a movement to annex the Mosquito Reservation. They argued that if the Nicaraguan Canal is ever to be built, it is probable that the United States will have to acquire such possession outright. It is probable, if not necessary, that the United States, and that the present administration, will have to have an opportunity to secure it. The suggestion was accompanied by other arguments of an earnest nature, the visitors being urged to be anxious that something should be done.

To the mind of Secretary Gresham, the idea savored of an "entangling alliance," and without going through the formality of submitting it to the President, he declined to entertain

Philip F. Smith, John P. Windolph, Smith Pine
Robert Miller and Thomas J. Callaghan. Mr
Morton, however, declined to leave the ship.

but they were of little use, owing to the thickness of the atmosphere. The mist had now cleared when the big steamer hove in sight a few hundred yards from the landing, but everybody was glad to see the nose of La Normandie as she came out of the mist, and a big cheer was sent up. Health Officer Jenkins came down from his house and with much urbanity and courtesy assembled together those having permits to board the steamer on the Quarantine boat.

ONE STATEMENT FOR EVERYBODY.

When Dr. Jenkins reached the deck with those whom he had piloted, Mr. Morton was found in the upper saloon talking with some friends. The ex-Vice-President was probably aware of what was expected from him here in the way of a reply to the call which some of his

HE GOES TO HIS COUNTRY PLACE.

On the arrival of the steamer at her pier a noon and the appearance of Mr. Morton on the gangplank a big cheer was sent up as if it were the echo of the cheer given to him by his friends on the Fletcher at Quarantine. He smiled, raised his hat and bowed as he came from Little Normande to the pier, and bowed to his two daughters, Edith and Mary. Mr. Morton said that Mrs. Morton and his other daughters were in Switzerland, expecting soon to be in Paris. A carriage was in waiting and it conveyed him across the river to the Hotel de Ville, Central Station, whence he

ENGAGING ROOMS AT SARATOGA.
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special).—It is understood that Levi P. Morgan's headquarters during the Republican State Convention, which assembles here